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using too many cases, however excellent those cases are. It is well nigh if not quite impossible to use all of the cases in the time usually allotted to this subject, coming, too, as it commonly does, rather early in the course. That some cases may be omitted does not meet the objection, as this work should not be left to the teacher but should be done by the editor, as in this way the substance of the cases may appear in the notes and thus be brought to the attention of the student and be subject to his reference as they might not be otherwise. For this reason we believe that it would have been better had the second edition been no larger than the first.

FRANK L. SAGE.

JURISPRUDENCE LAW AND ETHICS. By Edgar B. Kinkead, M.A., Professor of Law, Ohio State University. New York: The Banks Publishing Co., 1905, pp. vii, 381.

The author tells us that "the lectures comprised in this volume were prepared for the class room, with no thought of their publication. They appear in the form, substantially, as given to classes." The book is a somewhat ambitious attempt to present in narrow compass a discussion of the principles of Law and Jurisprudence and their relation to Ethics, a consideration of the leading facts of Historical and Comparative Jurisprudence, and a cursory treatment of Legal Ethics. The first two themes are treated by giving copious citations from the standard authorities: Holland, Pollock, Lorimer, Bryce, Amos, Markby, Hammond and others, with a running commentary by the author; in the last lecture he discusses some of the stock problems of professional ethics. The book shows evidence of the hasty preparation, to which the author pleads guilty, in the carelessness of quotation, discursive argument, and occasional lapses in English. A more careful proof-reading would doubtless have corrected the statement on p. 327, "It would seem that the discretion of the court should be more laxative in cases where it appears difficult to extract the truth."

Although such a compilation may be useful to the author for work with his own students, the publication of a book confessedly not a contribution to the subject seems hardly justifiable, unless sufficient pains had been bestowed on the preparation to make elegance of form compensate in some degree for lack of originality of content.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.

LAW OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS Embracing Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Infancy and Master and Servant. By James Schouler, LL.D. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1905, pp. xxxix, 421.

In this book of some four hundred pages, consisting rather largely of notes, we have an excellent outline of the law on the subjects enumerated above. As the author says, he has followed closely the arrangement and treatment of the topics which he adopted in the fifth edition of his Treatise. In the very copious notes are found many of the recent cases, which fact gives some foundation for the author's hope that the book may be of "practical use" to

the "professional lawyer" as well as to the student. Any work of the learned author can scarcely fail to be of use to all interested in the subjects of which he treats, and yet it may well be doubted whether any designed for the use of student and practitioner can accomplish, in any very satisfactory manner, these very different purposes. It is certain that this book will be very helpful to the student, but it is hardly probable that the practising lawyer will make frequent reference to it if larger works, such as the author's treatise, are accessible.

The index is carefully made and quite complete, the mechanical work is good, and the book is attractive and valuable.

FRANK L. SAGE.

REPORT OF THE COLORADO BAR ASSOCIATION. Volume 8, edited by Lucius W. Hoyt, Denver, 1905.

There is much matter in this volume of unusual interest and value. In the first place there is a report of the ceremonies attending the convening of the *re-organized* Supreme Court, for during the year the Court of Appeals passed out of existence—after a life of fourteen years—and was merged into the greater Supreme Court, the number of whose members is now seven, instead of three, as formerly. Upon this occasion addresses were made by members of the bench and bar reviewing the judicial history of the state.

At the subsequent regular meeting of the Association the annual address was delivered by George R. Peck, of Chicago, on *Governmental Regulation of Railway Rates*, in which are presented very forcibly and clearly the objections to the Esch-Townsend Bill.

The volume contains several other papers of value: one on *Inheritance Taxes*, by James W. McCreery; on *Compulsory Arbitration*, by James H. Pershing; on *Government by Injunction*, by Thomas H. Devine. The Committee on Grievances and the Committee on Law Reform have always been active and useful committees of the Colorado Bar Association and much of the good work done by the Association has begun with them. During its life of eight years the Association has set an example in suggesting legislation and in elevating the standard of the profession that might well be followed by some of the older, but seemingly moribund, associations of other states.